FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 119.

A MESSAGE.

What can I hope for thee?
A little less of care than weighs me down,
A little less of woe than makes my crown,
And fewer pains than 'round about me frown,
Are what I hope for thee.

Yea, these I wish for thee!
A greater peace than I have ever known,
And sturdier good than I have ever sown,
And that thou be to manliest manhood grown,
These do I wish for thee!

For, lo! I find in thee
The chance to be all that I wished to be,
The chance to see all that I wished to see,
The chance of joys that could not come to me,
These do I find in thee.

And I petition thee!
Be brave, whatever sullen cares assail,
Be good, whatever tempter would prevail
And smile serene however men may rail,
This I petition thee.

And let me counsel thee:
Nourish no dream that springs within thy heart
To draw thee from the work-world's busy mart,
For, at the last, thou and thy dream must part;
And so I counsel thee.

This is from me to thee:
And one day when my work falls from my hand,
So much to-day thou canst not understand,
The reason of the things that I have planned
Will be made plain to thee.

—*James Berry Benset.*

What is Thought of the Administration.

The Washington Correspondent of the *N. Y. World* says: A number of attempts have been made from time to time to picture among the Senators and members who still remain in Washington a feeling of discontent with the Administration. One of the local papers here describes this evening a meeting of Democratic Senators and members at Willard's Hotel for the purpose of agreeing upon some concert of action in reading the Riot act to the President upon the subject of patronage. There is not one word of truth in this story. There has been no such meeting. The majority of Democratic Senators and members in town are satisfied with the Administration as a whole, and believed that changes are being made as rapidly as they can be with due regard to the good of the service. If there were any real adverse sentiment to the Administration among the Democrats here none of them are fools enough to think any bulldozing tactics would change the line of policy marked out by the President.

The most that is ever heard here in the way of dissatisfaction is occasional grumbling from statesmen who are remaining in Washington to get some of their people in places. Where the number is very large, statesmen sometimes are obliged to stay in Washington longer than they care to. As a natural consequence they relieve themselves by grumbling in private. None of these gentlemen have, however, any serious criticism to make, The President is every day making new friends by his firm and consistent policy.

Judge Holman, of Indiana, who has been one of the most uncompromising enemies of jobbery and one of the most earnest advocates of civil service reform, said to-day that he was well satisfied with this Administration. It was going ahead fast enough to suit him. He thought the appointing powers could not take too much time in selecting good men. The appointing of a bad man was in the nature of a public calamity. It by no means followed, because a man was labelled a Democrat, that he was desirable for a public position. Judge Holman thinks the President is pleasing the great mass of the Democratic party and the entire country. He is making more reputation for himself because of his care and conservatism and his disregard of mere ordinary claims of politicians. He thought his Administration would be one of the strongest, and in its general features would so strengthen the party as to insure its continuance in power for a great many years.

THE PEOPLE SATISFIED.—Senator Eustis should have placed his thumb on the public pulse before opening his mud batteries on the President. Some fault has been found with Mr. Cleveland because he has not inaugurated a wholesale system of dismissal from office; but when this faultfinding has been analyzed it is found to come from the politicans and not from the people. Do you hear any merchants denouncing Mr. Cleveland for not laying the party axe about him right and left? Do you hear of any workingmen meeting in convention and passing resolutions against the administration? No. The noise is all being made by the professional politicians—the men who have been waiting a score of years to be carried around on flowery beds of ease at the expense of the public. These are the elegant gentleman who are doing all the howling. The people are satisfied, and this being the case it matters but little whether the other fellows are or not. President Cleveland has fully demonstrated that he is a coolheaded, sensible man of affairs. He did not get the office through any false pretenses. The people elected him because they believed he would give them an honest, conservative Administration. That is what he is doing. In good time the Democracy will have control of the Government, as it should have, but the change will be made decently and in order. Senator Eustis belongs to that variety of people who spit fire at regular intervals. It happens that this is his time to go into an active state of eruption.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A GOOD MAN.—One of the East's noblest sons, Judge A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, graced our office with his presence this morning. His Honor holds Forsyth Superior Court, Spring Term, this week. We were happy to have him call on us, and always feel ourselves the better for having grasped his hand. It would be the height of folly for us to attempt to chronicle his ability. He is too widely and favorably known to require any words of commendation at our hands. Attend court and his demeanor will speak much better than we can. We welcome him to our city.—*Twin Sister Daily.*

Ransom and Vance

WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THE ADMINISTRATION.

"Nothing has occured since the inauguration of the President," said Senator Ransom, "to disappoint the expectation with which I looked forward to a Democratic Administration or shake my confidence in the desire or power of the Administration to fulfil its promises. I believe the President and his Cabinet are conscientiously striving with their whole heart to give the entire country an efficient and a pure Government. The results of this effort will be very apparent in a short time. That some mistakes have been made must, perhaps, be granted—the nomination of Morgan, perhaps, and the Keiley *contre temps*—but what mortal man could have the immense machinery of this Government suddenly placed upon his shoulders and not commit a single error? Yes, the Administration is doing well; its contion is commendable, and it will eventually receive the hearty and unhesitating indorsement even of those Democrats who are now the worst disgruntled.

"Of course not," said Senator Vance, in his hearty and positive manner; "of course I do not share in any degree the sentiments imputed to senator Eustis. The President is proceeding in his work of renovation and reform with all the speed that it behooves a prudent man to make.

The President is making known to the country that he is not a bitter and thoughtless partisan, but that he keeps in view the duty which in his exalted position he owes the whole country. He could, if he chose, let down the bars and drive the officeholders out like a flock of sheep, but who will say that such summary measures would not be followed by disaster of the public weal? There is no occasion for 'kicking' now. But whenever an officeholder prostitutes his position for partisan ends his removal is justified upon the strictest principles of civil service reform, for I take it to be the very essence of that reform to dissociate completely Federal office from complicity in politics. Whenever the President absolutely refuses to remove such men then I too shall join the ranks of the kickers and kick pretty high and hard. We are a little impatient in the South. Our offices have long been filled from the Republican element there, which is by no means so reputable as the same element in the North; but we know that the better time will come in its season."

Paganini Outdone.

The piece on the programme which entertained me the most was a performance on the violin. It had just begun as I entered the room. The performer was a handsome young fellow, dressed in a grotesque suit of many colors, and he was tatooing away to the audience as I came in in a very animated manner. I seemed, as nearly as I could understand him, that he had lost his violin bow and unless he could find some substitute for it he could not do his part in the concert. Did any of his audience happen to have a violin bow with them? No! Well, that was too bad! What should he do? Would anything else answer instead of a bow? Couldn't somebody lend him something? etc. Of course this was all made up. The object of the violinist was to get hold of some nondescript objects with which he could play on his violin instead of a bow and so shows his skill, and all his talk was simply to entertain his audience so much the more. Presently somebody handed him up a visiting card—a common, plain visiting card. The violinist took it, looked at it a moment inquiringly, tried its edge with his finger and then applied the edge to the strings of his instrument. It answered the purpose very well and he played quite a nice tune. At the end there was a burst of applause. Then he called for something else—to see, if he could not do a little better.

An officer of the army, who was sitting near the stage, passed up his sword and with the sword for a bow the clever young violinist, after a moment or two's experimenting, played another nice tune, over which there was more applause, louder than before. Then he handed the sword back to the officer and asked for something else. A lady handed him up an umbrella. An umbrella! How could anyone play on the violin with an umbrella! But this man did. He opened the umbrella and, finding a smooth place a few inches in length on the handle, went to work with it with ease and succeeded surprisingly well. The applause when he finished was heartier than ever and what had been before a scene of mere amusement on the part of the audience seemed to raise into something like admiration.

And now the violinist good naturedly offered to try once more. And what do you think was handed up to him this time? A shoe; an old shoe! Surely he would have to give up now. For a moment he looked as if he would. After examining the shoe with care for a moment, the violinist found a place on the inner side, between the heel and the toe, where the protecting sole furnished a short, sharp edge. When he had found that and felt it with his finger, he looked up with a pleased expression, as if to say, I guess that will do. And do it did; for with the shoe for a violin bow he went on and played a tripping tune that set everybody's feet a-going, and when he had finished filled the room with a defening round of applause. With a low bow and pleasant smile, in a moment he was gone.—*San Francisco Call.*

The new Administration has served two months of its four years term, and, while this time is hardly sufficient to warrant any decided judgment as to its success or failure, its policy, so far as developed, has been in the main satisfactory to all classes of people except the professional office-seekers.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Rep.*

Butter by a New Process.

Rumors of a surprising discovery in butter making have been afloat for some weeks among the commission merchants in the city. Meanwhile the decline in the price of butter has been marked, and farmers throughout the State have been grumbling at the prospect. A dealer said to a reporter yesterday:

"A Texas man has discovered a way to make butter without wasting any part of the milk. It is claimed that by his process butter can be manufactured for less than five cents per pound. Only think what a wonderful discovery that is! Instead of wasting oceans of skim milk and buttermilk the farmers can utilize all the nutritive parts of the milk. The method is kept secret yet, because the persons who are making preparations to introduce it are trying to procure letters patent from the government. They want to sell State rights to use the process, and they cannot do that unless they are protected by a patent. I doubt if they will succeed, because no new mechanical contrivances are needed and no chemicals are used. Any farmer who knew the secret could make butter by the new process. It is not unlikely, then, that the new fangled butter may disappear, manufactured by large creameries, and [illegible] which is made only from cream."

"Why don't the health authorities interfere in case?"

"I don't know how they could. No foreign substances are introduced into the milk, and the butter therefrom cannot be called adulterated in any legal sense."

"How is the new process butter made?"

"The milk is kept until it becomes a clabber, as the thickened mass is called by farmers, and then if it is put into a common churn at the right temperature it quickly turns to butter with scarcely any waste. The secrets of the method are the length of time the milk must be kept standing and the temperature at which it is churned. Of course the butter must be colored, but all butter is colored, more or less, and the coloring matter is harmless. Butter by the new process contains more water and less fat than butter of the old sort does, but it also contains the caseine and sugar of the milk."

"Who discovered the process?"

"I can't tell you, but if you can find B. J. Gautier, of Galveston, Texas, who is in this city now to negotiate the sale of rights for New York and Massachusetts, he may be willing to tell."

Mr. Gautier was found at a Broadway hotel. He said he was in correspondence with proprietors of large creameries in the State, and had his headquarters at No. 488 Broome street. The reporter was permitted to examine a sample of the new butter, which tasted and looked much like the product of the ordinary product of the cow.

"This is more of a discovery than some people think," Mr. Gautier said, "but we are not willing to have much published about it yet. R. E. Moore, of Lampass, Texas, discovered the process by accident some months ago, and he has sold a part of his interest in it to four other men. We have filed the necessary papers at Washington and we expect to have the process patented in a short time. Of course the secret will be known then, and the simplicity of the method will cause universal surprise. Butter can be made at the rate of four pounds for each gallon of milk. By the best, of the old methods only one-half pound of butter has been made from the same quantity of milk. The new process depends entirely upon time and temperature, and the butter contains all the milk except a very small part of the water. The butter will not be useful for cooking purposes, and will not keep long without becoming stale, because it contains so much caseine and so little fat, but for table use it will be just as palatable and much healthier than the old style butter. Of course it can be sold much cheaper than any other kind of butter and will become popular on that account. People in this city will hardly pay forty cents per pound for butter to spread on their bread when they can buy it for five cents per pound. Oleomargarine will be swept away out of the market, because the manufacturers will not be able to make that kind of butter as cheaply as pure butter."

Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the Health Department, said:

"The new discovery will strike most people as incredible, but I understand that the Commissioner of Patents at Washington has seen butter produced by the new process. Chemical analysis of milk shows that in 100 parts of milk there are about 87 parts of water, 3 of fat, 4 of cascine, 4 of sugar and 2 of salts. By the old method butter is made to contain little except the fat of the milk. It is claimed that all the parts of the milk can be solidified, without the introduction of any foreign substance, and that the product will so closely resemble butter of the old kind that few persons would notice the difference in using it on bread. If butter can be produced in that way there can be no objection to its sale, but it ought to be sold under some name to distinguish it from that made from cream alone. The discovery will have the effect to cheapen the price of both milk and butter, and there is danger that commercial fraud will be practiced when the new process butter is first placed on the market. If it is true that temperature and time are the only secrets of the new process, I do not see how the process can be patented."—*N. Y. Mail.*

That Attorney General Garland should have directed the arrest of J. B. Whitehead, president; Geo. M. Bain, cashier; and R. T. Bain and J. G. Bain, directors of the Norfolk Exchange Bank, looks as if he meant business. The government asked that the bonds be for $50,000, but court fixed them at $10,000. The arrests caused a great sensation. The charge is the misapplication of the funds of the bank.

DYNAMITERS IN CHARLOTTE.—Charlotte has had a genuine dynamite sensation. About three o'clock Sunday morning a dynamite cartridge, three quarters of an inch in diameter and eight inches long, packed in a piece of two inch gas pipe, with the fuse properly arranged, was dropped on the porch of a house on east Third street. The fuse was lighted by the dynamiter, who beat a quick retreat to a place of safety and seclusion. It was a lonesome hour before dawn, and it is improbable that there was anyone on the streets at the time, but when the fuse had burned its length and reached the terrible explosive there came a concussion that jolted all the neighborhood sleepers from their beds. The force of the explosion was so great as to shake all the houses on that block, and windows rattled in houses along east Trade street, three blocks distant from the scene. The house in which the explosion occurred was shaken to its foundation, the window lights were shivered to atoms, the front porch was torn up, and the rooms were perforated by flying pieces of iron. The inmates waked shrieking, to find the house filled with smoke and shivered timbers. Every resident of that vicinity was wakened by the explosion, though but few turned out to make an investigation, and it was not until after breakfast Sunday morning that they learned the cause of the noise. The outrage was the all absorbing topic on the streets Sunday, and, during the day the scene of the explosion was visited by hundreds curious to see the work of a dynamiter.

The house where the explosion occurred is located on Third street, near the corner of C. Street, and is a one story frame cottage, with a portico along the west front. The house contains four rooms and a basement. It is occupied by two women of questionable character, and is owned by the heirs of the late Edward Madden, who now live in New York city. The women occupying the house are named Lizzie Blount and Minnie Bell.—*Charlotte Observer.*

A BOX OF JEWELS FOUND.—The count of the moneys and securities of the United States Treasury is now complete, with the exception of the contents of the reserve vault—about $165,000,000 in United States notes and gold and silver certificates. It is now expected that it will take about another week to examine the reserve fund. Treasurer Jordan says that the count is practically over, and that everything has been found in the most satisfactory condition. The three silver dollars which dropped from a broken package in the silver vault have been found, so that the only discrepancy is the two cents missing from a $5 package of pennies in the cash-room.

A heavy, square box, wrapped in red tape and securely bound, was found in an out-of-the-way nook of one of the vaults yesterday. The key had been mislaid and was nowhere to be found.

The box had been in the vault for many years and had been almost forgotten. It was found to contain a bottle of diamonds, a bottle of pearls, a bottle of attar of roses and a lump of gold. One of the older employees identified these as articles which had been presented to President Monroe about the year 1823 by the Japanese Government, and which had been stored in the Treasury pending the passage of an act of Congress authorizing their acceptance. Congress failed to legislate on the subject and the articles were deposited in the Treasury, where they have remained since

GEN. LUMSDEN'S RECALL.—*London, May 6.*—A despatch from Simla to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "It is stated that Sir Peter Lumsden has resigned the position of British Afghan Boundary Commissioner because of his inability to agree with the policy of the Home Government."

The recall of Sir Peter Lumsden has created a general feeling of uneasiness, as it is expected to have an adverse influence on the patriotism of the natives of India, who will consider his recall a further concession to Russia. The *Standard* says: "We must count it a piece of good luck if the whole commission is not recalled. No news is obtainable of the appointment of an arbitrator. The King of the Belgians is spoken of in Berlin as most likely to be chosen, Bismarck has had a long interview with the Emperor of Germany, which is supposed to have concerned the Afghan question. This gave rise to the rumor that both England and Russia had asked the Emperor William to arbitrate for them." The *Standard* declares that the recall of Sir Peter Lumsden completes the picture of England's humiliation.

Denmark is willing to act as arbitrator of the dispute between England and Russia should her services be requested by both countries.

PRAISING THE ADMINISTRATION.—"Mark my words," said Senator Blackburn to-night, in conversation with Gen. Daniel, of Virginia, "this administration will be the most popular one since the days of Jackson. It is conservative and sound, and the people will approve it. I stand by it, and I believe it will come out all right." Representative Holman says the Administration is moving sufficiently fast with relation to the offices, and that any one who would have matters hurried thinks more of personal interests than public welfare. "This is a great big Government," he says, "and a great many things have to be considered before any move is made. An improper appointment is a public calamity, and it is better to move slowly. It is much more important that good appointments should be made than to bother about whether, or not this or that man is allowed to retain his office a few months. It is a question of a few months, and this delay is for the best public interest."

The remains of Jos. H. Flanner, who died in Paris, were interred in his native town, Newberne, N. C.

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Feb'y 19, 1885. 106 tf

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BALTIMORE, MD.

April 30, 1885. 116-4t

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Lock Box 59, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 16, 1885. 114 3m

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castings, consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.
Feb. 12. 105-tf

L. S. L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

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By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

181st Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 16, 1885.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

☞ **Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.**

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1000 "	50	50,000

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100 Approximation Prizes of	$200		20,000
100 do	do	100	10,000
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New Orleans, La

May 14, 1885. 118-it

Notice of Sale

Under Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Daniel W. Biggs and wife Jessie Ann Biggs to D. Murphy, which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Cumberland county, in Book Z, No. 3, page 96, the following property will be exposed to sale at public auction, viz: 50 acres of land, lying near Gallberry Bay, in said county, more particularly described in said mortgage.

Place of sale Market House, Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale Saturday May 30th, at 12 M. Terms of sale cash.

D. ROSE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
May 7, 1885. 116 4t

Notice of Sale

Under Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by W. M. Gaddie and wife to E. J. Lilly, which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the county of Cumberland, in Book Z., No. 3, page 645, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: 640 acres of land in Little River Township, near Little River, described in said mortgage.

Place of sale Market House, Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale May 30th, 1885, at 12 M. Terms of sale cash.

D. ROSE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
May 7, 1885. 117-4t

McMaster Lot For Sale!

ON SATURDAY, MAY 23RD, 1885, AT 11 o'clock, I will sell by Public Auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, that House and Lot fronting 66 feet on the south side of Person street and running back 330 feet, adjoining Ayer's lot on the east, and Garrason's lot on the west, containing about one-half of an acre, and known as "The McMaster Lot." This is a desirable lot, having a well of good water, and being convenient to business, and the title is good.

Terms:—One third Cash, balance in two equal payments, to be paid in three and six months, with eight per cent from sale, and title reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY,
April 22, 1885. [115-4t] Attorney.

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
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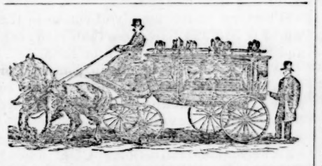
FOR SALE.

ONE FINE HARNESS and SADDLE HORSE 8 years old. Also two fine MILCH COWS with calves one month old.

For terms apply to

W. A. ROBESON.
Fayetteville, March 12, 1885. 109-tf



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in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

Administrator's Notice.

IRENE W. KYLE, Administratrix of James Kyle, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the deceased, to exhibit the same to her at or before April 16th 1886, and that the omission to present said claims will be relied on in defence thereto.

Persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment.

IRENE W. KYLE,
Administratrix of James Kyle, dec'd.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 114-6t

Fayetteville Bookstore.

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H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
102 3m Wilmington, N. C.

Notice of Sale

UNDER MORTGAGE.

BY VIRTUE of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Pleasant Neal and wife, which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the county of Cumberland, in Book V., No. 3, page 98, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: One House and Lot in Camdbelton, particularly described in said mortgage.

Place of sale Market House. Time of sale Saturday May 23d. Terms of sale cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
April 30, 1885. 116-4t

Established Sept. 3, 1878.

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OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 21, 1885

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

As soon as its new outfit is received, the OBSERVER will be issued, in its present size and form, semi-weekly as well as weekly.

The price of the semi-weekly will be $3 per annum; of the weekly $2 as heretofore.

Subscribers who wish to change to the semi-weekly will be credited with their payments on the weekly.

WILSON & FAYETTEVILLE RAILROAD.

After months of uncertainty concerning the building of this road, caused by outside gossips, a beginning has been made which will inspire new life into our town. Our hopes of better things have long been deferred, but the dawn of a brighter day is unfolding itself slowly but surely. On Thursday last the first spade of dirt was thrown to begin the road from here to Wilson; and now Mr. Harden, the contractor for the first twenty miles, with an abundant force and material, is making no uncertain beginning. To the people of Fayetteville who are still doubtful, we say, wake up. The impetus that has been given us by the C. F. & Y. V. Railway is but the little entering wedge, and ere long a greater stride will be made, not perhaps as some think by immediate increase of trade, but by the development of our natural resources. Fayetteville is situated in a country abounding in streams, and her water power, which should be a source of wealth, lies undeveloped, to make her a prosperous, thriving town. These must be put to use. We do not believe that cotton factories are the only source of profitable investment, and are not advocates of them to the exclusion of other and more profitable things. There are thousands of industries which we may select from, but some must be built, or else our population cannot materially increase or trade thrive. These things must be brought to the attention of our visitors, for many are coming, casting about here and there to see what can be done, and a proper advertisement, that others may learn what we know, must be made. We believe these things might be inaugurated by our own people, not on a large scale, but in a way that would demonstrate both the practicability and utility of such undertakings. We might go further and suggest, but our province now is only to call the attention of our people to what are our necessities and what must necessarily follow ere long by others, if not done by ourselves.

THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

That our readers may see the encouragement and impetus to trade that this road is effecting at both ends of the line, and the intermediate stations, we copy from our exchanges the following. The Bennettsville *Chronicle* thus records the situation in that place:

The man or woman who says that the town of Bennettsville will not within ten years be a city of ten thousand inhabitants, must certainly be afflicted with an utter absence of forethought. Already our people are putting on city airs. The dusky little cottages which were so numerously built just after the war, and which largely make up many Southern towns, are passing into insignificance, and the man who now erects one does it because his means will not allow him to erect a more imposing structure. On every side and in every direction there can be heard the saw, hammer and the mason's trowel. The foundation for the new mansion to be erected for Capt. Breden has been laid, and the carpenters and brick masons are now at work on the body of the house. Dr. D. D. McColl's new brick residence is also progressing, and very soon we may look to see towering in the air two of the handsomest structures ever erected in this town. Nor is this all. Thousand after thousand of bricks are being hauled to the north side of the public square, where Col. C. S. McCall intends to have erected a range of offices, which will extend from the Court House and jail to the old McCall lot. Nor is this all. In East Bennettsville there are a number of new buildings going up, prominent among which is the new station parsonage and Col. B. A. Rogers' new residence. Still other improvements and enterprises are contemplated. One of our most prominent merchants has been, and we hope is still, contemplating the erection of a large hotel. This we very much need. The town is rapidly growing. Numerous railroads to the town are being discussed, and may be built, while at present not exceeding forty or fifty visitors could at once be accommodated.

And the Greensboro *Workman* says:

The spirit of building is in full play in Greensboro at this time. It is really good music that the saws, hammers and trowels are making around us.

While at Ore Hill, Silers and Liberty, the Chatham *Record* says new industries have sprung up, and that piles of hickory and dog wood logs are hauled there by the farmers of the surrounding country and sold at $8 a cord. The hickory timber is shipped to the spoke and axe-handle factory at Greensboro, and the dogwood is cut into shuttle blocks, &c., and a tobacco factory is to be at Siler.

We take from the Baltimore *Manufacturer's Record* what will be especially encouraging to our people, a letter from Col. Gray:

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 1, 1885.—We expect to enlarge our machine shops at Fayetteville, and manufacture our own cars.

JULIUS A. GRAY,
President C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

What an impetus this increase of work will give to our town, it is impossible to say. It will help the place wonderfully, and this good news will be, coming from one so *high in authority*, a source of much gratification to our people.

COL. WADDELL'S ADDRESS.—The people of Raleigh were fortunate in selecting for their memorial exercises such an orator and such a theme. We have read the address with pleasure, but we know that it loses much in the mere reading. There are few finer orators in North Carolina than Col. Waddell, and this simple, truthful sketch of the life and services of that noble hero and scholar, Gen. G. B. Anderson, told by Col. W. in his fervent animated style will be long remembered by his audience as a literary production of rare merit.

CHAPEL HILL COMMENCEMENT.—We tender to the marshals our thanks for an invitation to attend the Commencement Exercises at Chapel Hill, on the 3d and 4th of June. The Hon. J. W. Reid will deliver the address before the two literary societies, and Bishop A. W. Wilson, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach the baccalaureate sermon. We understand that great preparations are being made for the pleasure and comfort of visitors.

On the 4th page the OBSERVER to-day will be found a very interesting article taken from the N. C. *Presbyterian*—it dates back to 1859, and is a sketch of the Convention of 1835. It was handed us by an antiquarian friend who knew that it is always the delight of the OBSERVER to keep alive names and events that should be held sacred by every North Carolinian. We doubt not that many of our readers will be glad to read it.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the Commencement Exercises of Dallas High School, on the 27th and 28th inst. Rev. F. W. E. Peschau will deliver the address. This school has about 245 pupils, and is in a flourishing condition.

The Cotton Outlook.

Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co., bankers and cotton commission merchants of New York, have issued a circular on the situation and outlook of the cotton trade. We give the portion that we think may be of most interest to the planters and dealers in the staple.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1885.—The cotton year is so far advanced that the size of the crop now coming to market can be closely arrived at. It will not vary materially from 5,700,000 bales.

This much being established it is apparent that the supply of cotton between now and the incoming of the new crop will at no distant time be large and that with any revival in trade it will be inadequate for the requirements of the world, unless spinners takings should be checked by the usual result of light supply, an advance in price.

The position of cotton both in price and supply is exceptionally favorable now as compared with former years:

	1885	1884	1883
Receipts at U. S. ports since 1st September,	4,649,924	4,733,337	5,737,129
Total exports since 1st September,	3,601,402	3,499,989	4,362,818
Stock in U. S. ports,	483,129	525,631	550,888
" Liverpool,	952,000	992,000	960,000
Afloat for Great Britain,	154,000	167,000	289,000
Total visible supply, in U. S., Europe and at Sea,	2,281,961	2,702,295	2,981,360
Price of middling up New York,	10⅞	11¼	11—
Price of middling uplands in Liverpool,	5 15-16	6⅛	5⅝

PRICES OF COTTON, BASIS MIDDLING FOR FUTURE DELIVERY IN NEW YORK.

June	delivery,	10.81	11.61 11.04
July	"	10.86	11.75 10.95
August	"	10.91	11.87 11.—
September	"	10.70	11.76 10.57
October	"	10.58	11.05 10.26
November	"	10.38	10.57 10.07
December	"	10.24	10.26 10.15
January	"	10.34	10.96 10.2

The stock in Liverpool is 19,000 bales less than last year, and 18,000 bales more than in 1883.

Stock in the United States ports is 32,502 bales less than last year and 66,759 bales less than in 1883.

The total visible supply of cotton in the world is 310,394 bales less than last year, and 649,959 bales less than in 1883.

Were general business in a normal or usual condition, cotton, with its position so strong, as shown above, would naturally be higher. But various causes have prevented it from feeling the influence of its own exceptional situation. Chief among these causes, and the one dating farthest back, has been the long felt and much harped upon dullness in trade. Hardly secondary to this in its effect upon prices has for some months past been the fear that England was about to become involved in war with Russia. Happily, this great war cloud that threatened Europe, has blown over, and signs of improving trade are daily becoming more apparent. Only yesterday 20,000 packages of cotton goods—the greatest number ever offered at a single sale—were sold at public auction in New York at highly satisfactory prices.

With returning activity in manufactured goods, with peace seemingly assured, and with cotton standing again on its own merits, the outlook for planters and merchants is more cheerful than it has been for many months.

S. S. Cox to go to Turkey.

A most unusual and we think unprecedented appreciation of the services of a public man were shown by the New York delegation for their representative, S. S. Cox, in going to Washington a few days ago. The delegation first called on Mr. Cox and urged that he remain at home. He referred them to the President, and preceded them to the White House. The correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following account of the interview.

"They were received by the President in his library, presented by Mr. Cox, and cordially greeted. Judge John H. McCarthy addressed the President. He said that Democrats and Republicans, Tammany, the County Democracy, and other organizations united in appealing to him to release Mr. Cox from his call to the foreign service and to advise him to continue to serve his constituency. He said Mr. Cox was indispensable in Congress and in New York; that his place could not be filled, and that his withdrawal from the State and the House would be generally deplored.

The President replied that the request made of him was a very strange one. The gentlemen present had asked the President to make the appointment and now asked him to urge its declination. The reason presented was that Mr. Cox was an able and useful man. The President thought this the best reason for holding him. The more highly he was indorsed the more he would want him. The better a man he was the better a Minister he would make. Mr. Cox's constituents would remember that he had represented them long and faithfully at home and now let him represent them and the whole country abroad. He said the newspapers attacked some of the diplomatic appointments, and it was too much to ask of him to annul this one, because it was a good one."

Mr. Vilas Favors a Change.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S SUGGESTIONS AND ADVICE TO CONGRESSMEN

Postmaster General Vilas has sent the following circular letter to Democratic members of Congress from Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, and New-York:

[Confidential.]

Postoffice Department, Office of Postmaster General, Washington, April 29, 1885.—Dear Sir: The continued illness of Mr. Hay will delay his coming for some time yet to the department, and I think it desirable that some action should be taken in the way of removals, and am impatient to assist our people in securing relief to which they are justly entitled from partisan postmasters. I have had a conference with the Virginia delegation and they will soon bring in their cases, and I shall hope to make the earliest removals in that State. As soon as they shall be ready, and I hope within a week, I desire to appoint from three to ten in a county in Virginia amounting to several hundred altogether. I had intended to invite yourself and the democratic delegation from Ohio to meet me this week and consider the plan upon which we should proceed in making removals in Ohio. But I understand it will be inconvenient for some to travel hither now, and it has occured to me that perhaps the same end might be accomplished by writing. I shall beg you therefore, to consider the suggestions I make as to the methods of procedure, and and if you can adopt them and get some cases ready within the next two or three weeks I think in the month of May I can give substantial relief that will take away the importunity and discontent. I think that from 15 to 25 per cent. of the fourth-class postmasters in Ohio might be removed within the next two months, and great good accomplished thereby, if our people adhere to a proposed plan.

This is, in short, to pick out the most obnoxious and offensive partisans in each county, to the number of a sixth to a quarter of all, and choose first-class men to take their places. I will require no more proof of partisanship in these selections than the affirmation of knowledge on the part of a Representative or Senator that the postmaster has been an active editor or proprietor of a Republican newspaper, printing offensive articles, easily shown by slips; or a stump speaker, or member of a political committee, or officer of a campaign club, or organizer of political meetings, or that his office has been made the headquarters of political work, or that his clerks have been put in the performance of political duties. Possibly other acts of equal force may be noted in some cases. If the Representative does not know the fact, it should be established by some affidavit of some person of whom he can affirm to be of unquestioned credibility, or by some documentary evidence.

In recommending for appointment, I beg the Representative will state the age, and what kind of business experience and a description of the business character of of the applicant, and also of his habits and standing in the community. It would be well to file evidence showing that he will be satisfactory to the community, and when there are various candidates, I shall be obliged by any explanation which the Representative can give.

This necessarily imposes a little trouble, and yet not very great, but it seems to me reasonable to require very extraordinary care and trouble enough to be taken to represent surely the facts. The earliest removals and appointments of this kind will challenge the keenest scrutiny. The former must be justifiable and the latter beyond criticism. Some mistakes have perhaps occurred, and our adversaries are keenly interested to make the most of every fault, because they have perceived a strong current of general approbation of the purpose of the administration.

In rendering this justice to our people which consists of the removal of and substitution of our friends, I feel that it is very desirable to proceed with extreme care, and that I am correctly representing the President's wishes and purposes in earnestly soliciting that every step may be taken accordingly. I may add that as the common good is indefinitely beyond the welfare of any one person, however great his place, so appointments to further a mere personal end, should be absolutely forbidden, and recommendations upon that subject may well expect disfavor.

I shall very willingly take up the cases of any district or of any county whenever they are ready, and I shall be glad if the Representative can personally attend and go over them. Papers should be sent in as soon as possible, and will be then carefully briefed in the department, and when so made ready appointments can be made with great rapidity.

Should you think it desirable to have a personal conference before this is begun, I shall be very glad to meet the delegation.

But as I have felt it desirable to relieve them of unnecessary journeying and expenses, I have written a similar letter to each Representative from Ohio, and respectfully solicited responsive action in accordance with the spirit of it.

Very truly, yours,

WM. F. VILAS,
Postmaster General.

THE LAW IN REGARD TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—We have heretofore published the law relative to this subject, but we give in addition, the substance of its construction as announced, copied from a letter from Attorney-General Davidson to Dr. Thos. F. Wood, of Wilmington. He writes:

"From a perusal of these provisions the following conclusions seem to me to be irresistible:

1. No person is eligible to the position of a member of the County Board of Health who cannot lawfully practice medicine or surgery in this State.

2. It is unlawful for any one to practice medicine or surgery in this State who has not been duly licensed therefore by "The Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina; but persons, who prior to the 1st of January, 1880, have received a diploma from a regular medical college need not be licensed."

Jealousies of Carlisle and Randall.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Speaker Carlisle has been at his home in Kentucky since the adjournment of Congress until within a day or two. Representative Randall has been in Washington since the adjournment, with the exception of a few days spent in Philadelphia in conference with local politicians, and when he was not confined to his rooms by illness he was busy at the White House or in the departments hunting up patronage, while his noisy touters were making tiresome boasts about his supreme influence with the Administration. Not satisfied with extolling Mr. Randall for his zeal in distributing loaves and fishes, or at least for his zeal in giving the impression that he would distribute them, the ill-advised friends of the Pennsylvanian have not hesitated to institute comparisons between Mr. Randall, as a favored counselor of the President, and Mr. Carlisle, as an able Democrat, given to vagaries and indifferent whether the offices were dealt out to Democrats or mugwumps.

To Mr. Randall's devoted admirers, therefore, the appearance in Washington of Mr. Carlisle has had very much that demoralizing effect that the display of a red rag is said to produce upon a bull. The statement made some time ago that the President does not like Mr. Carlisle and has no sympathy with his views has been revived, presumably to create the impression that the President does sympathize with Mr. Randall in his views. Mr. Carlisle's friends, who know that he has opinions worth listening to and that Mr. Randall has not recently held any which were of any particular value, have concluded that if the President did not know the difference between these two men he had shown an aptness for learning that would enable him to reach a decision in due time. In order to keep up the misrepresentation about the relations of Speaker Carlisle and the President the report has been circulated that the President was cold toward Mr. Carlisle: that Mr. Carlisle would not visit the White House, and that he would probably be forced to dangle about the offices, like the Vice-President, to pick up unconsidered trifles with a train of small fry office seekers following him as they follow Mr. Randall.

Mr. Carlisle visited the White House yesterday and paid his respects to the President, who received him cordially, not coldly. To-day, which the President had reserved for himself, intending to attend to important business, he made Mr. Carlisle an exception to the very rigid rule excluding visitors, and had a talk with him which occupied fully two hours. He has not gone away yet, and it is not improbable that during his stay in this city he may fine occasion to call many times at the White House. If he should go into the office-hunting business in the departments, he will be very apt to meet Mr. Randall, and he will not need to take up with that business to hear the cackling of the Randall men, who have come to regard the idol of the protectionists as the patronage purveyor in chief of the Administration.—*N. Y. Times.*

Washington Gossip.

I do not think it is necessary to print all the loose, irresponsible gossip of the day. In such a city as this there is always a great deal of talk that amounts to nothing, and that is not spicily false enough to be worth repeating. But the gossip about the Cabinet which one hears may be an exception. For several weeks, in fact since the start, some of the quidnuncs have had Mr. Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, standing with his hat in hand ready to return to Albany and his newspaper. There is not a syllable of probability of this. Mr. Manning has splendid executive ability in the very place where it would not be easy to find the right sort of talent combined with other qualifications necessary for a New York Cabinet member. Certainly in all New York there is not a man who could fill his place. But probably the most ridiculous canard is that which came to my ears this noon. A responsible person, who is a Democratic employee of the government, says that a gentleman told him this morning that he was informed by a lady last evening that both Secretary Bayard and Attorney General Garland would soon resign, the step having been decided upon, and that Mr. Lamar would succeed Mr. Bayard. This utterly irrational step cannot have been decided for several reasons, which were brought out by some Southern Democrats who discussed the rumor this afternoon. In the first place, the relations between the President and the two members of his Cabinet referred to have been exceedingly pleasant, and he has the utmost confidence in their judgment and fidelity. Then it is said that the Cabinet is homogeneous, that there is perfect agreement and the best of personal feeling between the members. These rumors about Cabinet dissolutions are usualy and nearly always arise from some desire of the opposition to create dissensions, or some jealousy of outside parties who have ends of their own to serve. It is safe to say of Mr. Bayard that he is regarded as a Presidential possibility, and that he has powerful rivals. A North Carolinian who heard this report said while there might be ground to think, as to the Secretary of State, that he regretted having left the Senate, he was too wise a man to resign a place which he had been under no compulsion to accept. He will "stick," in the opinion of this gentleman. The North Carolinian referred to further remarked that the report as it related to Mr. Garland was absurd, because the latter had all his life "prayed for" the very position he now held—he was the one man in the Cabinet who was proud above all the others of his place which he so much adorned.—*Washington Correspondence Charlotte Observer.*

THE DRILL PRIZES.—The $4,000 prize in the interstate drill contest at Mobile, Ala., was won by the Houston (Texas) Light Guards, the $2,000 prize by the Montgomery, (Alabama) Grays, and that of $1,000 by the Mobile (Alabama) Rifles. Other prizes were: Infantry companies which had never won a prize in an interstate drill, $1,000 to the Lomax Rifles, of Mobile, $500 to Company F, of Louisville, $250 to the Montgomery True Blues artillery, $1,000 to Battery B, Washington artillery, zouaves, $1,000 to the Busch, of St. Louis.

How Russia Proposes to Conquer England.

The Russians have at the present moment 120,000 men between the Caspian Sea and Herat. According to the best military estimate, Russia's position is practically unassailable, and it would be madness for an Anglo-Indian army of less than 250,000 men to attempt operating in Central Asia against Russia.

The following plan of operations in Central Asia has been drawn up by General Gourko and would have been put into execution in the event of war:

First—The principles of the campaign would be those of the Moscow campaign of 1812 against Napoleon.

Second—The Russian commander would strictly avoid any general engagement until the Anglo-Indian army was drawn into the interior at least six hundred miles beyond Candahar.

Third—Three Russian *corps d'armee*, each 30,000 strong, would await the Anglo-Indian advance in strongly defensive positions echeloned along the Kushk and the Murghab river.

Fourth—Twenty-five thousand Cossacks at the first sign of a British advance would swarm through Afghanistan, arouse the whole country, proclaim Ayoub Khan as Ameer and harass British communications, burning supplies, raiding round the British army, stampeding camp followers, &c., but avoiding any serious engagement.

Fifth—A corps of observation of 25,000 men and 15,000 Cossacks to be stationed at Chickishlar, on the Caspian, ready to march straight to Teheran the instant the Shah of Persia should show the slightest sign of aiding the English.

Sixth—When the Anglo-Indian army has been drawn far into the interior and worn out by the difficult country, it would be attacked simultaneously by 90,000 men forming the three Russian [illegible] *armee*.

Seventh—In case of a British defeat the Russian advance would be followed by the immediate construction of railways, and made very slowly but very surely.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fall of a Three Story Brick Building in Charlotte.

The large three story brick structure, occupied by Hammond & Justice, hardware merchants, on Trade street, two doors east of the Central Hotel, yesterday morning collapsed and tumbled to the earth with a shock that was felt for blocks around. The accident occurred at half past nine o'clock in the forenoon, and was the most startling event that has been known in this city for many years, while the scene presented is without a parallel in the history of Charlotte. It was a terrible catastrophe, involving the loss of thousands of dollars of property, and, though no lives were lost, the escape of fifteen or twenty persons from being buried beneath the ruins was miraculous. The fallen building had a frontage of thirty five feet and was about one hundred and twenty feet deep and towered several feet above the adjoining three story house on the east, owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. J. Yates, editor of the *Home Democrat*. It had a handsome, substantial front, and was regarded as one of the best buildings in the city. It was owned by Dr. John H. McAden, and was occupied on the first and on a portion of the second floor by Hammond & Justice, hardware dealers. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, insurance agent, occupied a front room on the second floor, and several young men occupied rooms on the third floor. At the time the crash came no one was on either the second or third floors of the building, and the first floor had been cleared by the timely note of warning given by the tumbling of a portion of the rear side wall just before the collapse occured.

The disaster was caused by weakening the foundation of the west wall by excavating a cellar for a new building on the site of one recently burned.

Hammond & Justice's loss in stock is $25,000. They are insured for $11,000. The ruins caught fire but the flames were soon got under control.—*Charlotte Observer.*

RIEL DESERTS HIS MEN.—*Winnipeg, Manitoba*, May 14.—Gen. Middleton's victory over the rebels at Batche was more complete than at first reported. News from the field of battle to-night would indicate that the backbone of the rebellion, at least as far as the half breeds are concerned, is practically broken. When the troops captured Batoche the rebels fled in great disorder and in all directions. Gen. Middleton did not follow them up, thinking that Col. Irvine with mounted police force was on the other side of the river ready to cut off their retreat. In this he was mistaken, as Col. Irvin had not arrived, and it is not known where he is. It is feared he has suffered in engagements with the indians. The rebels got across the river all right, but when assembled a few miles away on the other side they discovered that Riel and his Lieutenant, Damont, had disappeared. It seems that the two made their escape up the river, striking in a northly direction, and accompanied by several of Riel's counselors. The rebels, discovering themselves without a leader, became discouraged. They were without ammunition and with little food, and having lost their leader more than half of the force favored a surrender to Gen. Middleton, thinking it better to do so than stand the risk of another engagement, which would almost certainly be disastrous to them.

Riel has since been captured.

EVACUATING THE SOUDAN.—*Suakin, May* 17.—Gen. Wolseley has issued a farewell address, in which he announces the withdrawal of the British troops from the Soudan and highly praises the conduct of all the departments of the service during the campaign. Gen. Graham and the Guards embarked for England yesterday.

THE RIVAL FALSE PROPHET.—*Cairo, May* 16.—A great battle is expected to be fought soon at Khartoun between El Mahdi and the rival false prophet. The latter has collected an immense force of followers, and they are now advancing to attack the Mahdi.

The Lieutenant who had charge of Her Majesty's ship, *Garnett*, when Captain Boynton attached a torpedo to her hull, is undergoing a Court Martial at Halifax, N. S.

General Items.

The Illinois Senatorial contest is over, and we have to announce that J. A. Logan is Senator.

An agreement has been reached, "perfectly satisfactory" to England and Russia. That looks like peace in India.

It is suggested that the mucilage on two-cent stamps be flavored with lemon and on the "ones" with vanilla, as a needed reform in the department.—*Columbia (S. C.) Register.*

You go out to hunt a man who owes you money; you find him and get a promise—that's work. You go out to hunt a man who owes you money; you find him and get it—that's luck.—*Philadelphia Call.*

President Cleveland's policy is said to meet with disapproval of many 'long headed politicians.' The trouble with these politicians is that they include their ears in their measurement.—*Tucson (A. T.) Daily Star.*

It is understood that the President will appoint Gen. Rosecrans to one of the following positions: Collector at the port of San Francisco; Register of the Treasury; Register of wills in the District of Columbia, or to the vacancy soon to occur on the Mississippi river commission.

Secretary Manning denies the published reports that numerous discharges of chiefs of divisions and other officers of the Treasury have been determined upon. He says some changes may naturally and necessarily be expected, but it is not true that he has had a list prepared of those who are and those who are not to remain.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.—*Madrid, May* 16.—Over 4,700 persons have been inoculated with cholera microbes by Dr. Ferran in the province of Valencia as a preventive of the disease. The new system is said to be entirely successful, and the epidemic is disappearing. Dr. Ferran intends to visit England within a few weeks.

Prof. C. V. Riley, the entomologist of the Agricultural Department, says that the country will soon be visited by two great broods of locusts, of the seventeen and thirteen year varieties, and that this will be the first time in 221 years that they have appeared in conjunction. They will not prove greatly destructive, and the injury they will inflict will probably be confined to fruit trees. The visitation will be prolonged until late in July.

LONGSTREET WOULD HAVE BEEN SHOT.—*Atlanta, Ga., May* 13.—Dr. J. W. Jones, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, lectured here last night, and made the statement that if Stonewall Jackson had been in command of the Confederates at Gettysburg a certain leading General would have been shot on the field. "Do you refer to Longstreet?" he was asked afterward "Yes," he replied.

SENATOR BROWN ON DIVORCE.—*Augusta, Ga., May* 8.—At the Southern Baptist Convention to-day Senator Joseph E. Brown introduced a resolution in reference to divorce, and it was made the special order for 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The resolution declares that the New Testament authorizes total divorce only for adultery, and that no Baptist minister should be allowed to marry a man having a living wife unless divorced on that ground.

A PONDEROUS DIPLOMAT.—Baylias W. Hanna, our new Minister to Persia, weighs 250 pounds avoirdupois. Yet we read that in a recent address to his court the Shah of Persia expresses the hope that "gentle gales will waft to the land of the fig and palm that intellectual sun whose splendor is soon to warm and illumine our presence: aye, even as the thistledown is borne by whispering zephyrs over fragrant meads and through dancing sunlight to the far distant vale of Cashmere, so may the exalted counsellor be transplanted from America to our sacred soil." The whispering zephyrs required to lift Judge Hanna from Terre Haute to Teheran is called dynamite in this country.—*Chicago News.*

AN OLD FASHIONED CHAIRMAN.—President Cleveland has a way of conducting his Cabinet meetings that is in perfect keeping with business habits. It is said that he frequently raps the members to order when they wander too far from the subject under discussion, and calls their attention to the fact that they can't afford to spend all day at a Cabinet meeting. One day last week, after the President had had occasion to administer a little of this sort of discipline, as Secretary Lamar was passing downstairs in company with a brother Cabinet officer, the Mississippian remarked, with a twinkle in his eye: "Our committee appears to have a chairman this season."—*From a Washington Special.*

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—The Czar has sent Gen. Komaroff a "sword of honor," with a gold hilt and a scabbard set with diamonds. Accompanying this splendid gift was an autograph letter from the Czar to Gen. Komoroff. This warmly praised the Russian commander for his military measures and for the prudence and firmness he had exercised in his dealings with the Afghans, and especially commended him for his gallantry in the engagement of Dashkepri.

The New York *Times* commenting on this says:

The attitude of Russia is of evil augury for a peaceable result of her negotiations with England. It seems there is not the slightest trace of conciliation, in form or substance, to be detected in the Russian dispatches published yesterday in London. More ominous still is the sending by the Czar of a "sword of honor," accompanied by a letter of approval, to Gen. Komaroff. Most certainly the Czar would not have done this if he had any intention of submitting to arbitration the conduct of the officer to the propriety of whose conduct he thus commits his Government. It looks as if Russia had determined to administer no salve to British pride, and to leave no loophole of escape for England except through what is called in the western part of this Republic "a square backdown."

The Bennettsville (S. C.) *Chronicle* says Bennettsville is a model town. No necessity for Marshal or Police—only one or two arrests there in the past year. Mayor has nothing to do but manage the finances of the town.

State Items.

Gov. Scales issued his first pardon on the 13th.

The dynamiters in Charlotte have not been apprehended.

Mr. Hal Worth will be the Chief Marshal of the State Fair.

Dr. John Hill will probably be Postmaster at Goldsboro.

Gov. Jarvis has joined the Methodist Church at Greenville.

Col. Thos. M. Holt will build a new Cotton Factory on Haw River.

Raleigh had a cattle show last week. It is a move in the right direction.

Charlotte is making arrangements for a big celebration on the 20th of May.

Minister Jarvis will go to Wilmington Monday night the 25th inst. He will go to Raleigh about June 1st.

Extensive preparations are being made in Stanly county for a tobacco crop this year.—*Wadesboro Intelligencer.*

One hundred thousand dollars has been offered for the King's Mountain Tin Mine by a party of capitalists of Cornwall, England.

About 140 convicts are now being worked between Natahala and Murphy in grading the Western North Carolina railroad.

Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., will deliver the address at the close of Mr. Johnson's School at Spring Hill, in Richmond county.

Gen. R. Vance has been elected by the young men of Rutherford College to deliver the annual address before the societies, May 27th.

Rev. A. W. Miller, of Charlotte, will preach the Baccalaureate sermon at the Commencement of the Salem Female Academy, June 9th.

Mr. R. L. Daingerfield, cashier of the Bank of Henderson, who, for several years lived in Raleigh, has been elected Treasurer of Henderson.

The Exposition Buildings at Raleigh have been sold at auction. Mr. M. T. Leach, who represented the Trustees, was the purchaser, at $3100.

We were told by Mr. McPherson, one of the crofters, that the greater part of those who came over with him had returned to Scotland.—*Robesonian.*

In Anson county, near Wadesboro, they are preparing to quarry and ship a fine article of brown stone. It has grown in favor with architects and builders North.

It is said that trains will soon begin to run out from Greensboro in the direction of Mount Airy, on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad.—*Western Sentinel.*

Mr. Bonitz, editor of the Goldsboro *Messenger*, displays a great deal of energy and push in the issue of his quadruple sheet, the *Transcript and Messenger*. He is doing a great deal for Goldsboro.

Mr. Jesse Bryant, of this city, and for years a resident of Fayetteville, under care of Sheriff Bower, was conveyed to the Asylum, at Morganton, one day the past week, for mental treatment.—*Western Sentinel.*

THE SURVEY BEGUN.—The survey of the proposed railroad to this place was begun this morning at Moncure. The engineers in charge of the surveying party are Messrs. William Moncure and C. H. Scott.—*Chatham Record.*

The Rockingham *Rocket* says: Owing to the business depression, Great Falls and Roberdel Cotton Mills, in this vicinity, will shut down in a few days. Some two hundred and fifty operatives will be thrown out of employment.

Messrs. W. E. Worth & Co., of this city, have now in operation an ice machine which seems, from authentic accounts to be perfect in its arrangements. The machine is known as the "Stratton Absorption Machine."—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

Mrs. M. H. Roberson has been appointed postmistress at Egypt, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband, the late A. G. Roberson, Esq. At Golf Rev. D. C. Murchison has been appointed postmaster in the place of Mrs. Mauze, who had resigned.

On last Monday there passed through Elizabeth City, from the Hatteras fishery for shipment over the Norfolk Southern Railroad 400 porpoise hides. Each porpoise furnishes two hides stripped from either side of with the blubber on. At the North the blubber is taken off and dried into oil and the hide being tanned makes a very superior leather.—*Ex.*

Colonel Settle, United States Marshal for this district, has appointed the following deputies: W. B. Clements, Davie county; T. B. Coward and L. P. Brown, Jackson; R. S. Henley, G. K. Pritchard and S. R. Ford, Mitchell county; J. C. Finley, McDowell; —. Burnbill, Cherokee; M. O. Dickerson, Rutherford; John Baird, Rowan; S. B. Taylor, Stokes; Huston Williams, Surry; E. A. Aiken, Transylvania; W. T. Fennell and J. P. Rosseau, Wilkes; R. O. and A. C. Patterson, Buncombe, are retained.—*Asheville Advance.*

CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE OF EAST CAROLINA.—The clergy and delegates of the Diocese of East Carolina assembled in convention at Kinston Wednesday last, and was called to order order at 10 o'clock a. m., by Rt. Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D. A quorum being present, Rev. E. M. Forbes was elected president by a *viva voce* vote. Rev. N. Harding was elected secretary; Rev. N. C. Hughes, Jr., was appointed assistant. The convention adjourned *sine die* on Friday. It will hold its next council in Goldsboro on the 26th of May, 1886.—*New Berne Journal.*

President Cleveland has made no important mistake thus far. He has lived fully up to the platform of the Democracy; has been consistent with all his pledges, and has already through his Secretaries, instituted reforms in the Executive branch of the Government which are of incalculable value.—*Jacksonville, (Fla.) Times-Union, Dem.*

It is said that at the request of Mr. Conkling that Fred Grant will be appointed as the Quartermaster or Assistant-Quarter Master in the Army.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

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Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. E. DYE—Millinery.
A. S. HUSKE—Fresh Goods.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—See notice.
A. B. WILLIAMS—Cotton Seed Wanted.
AMERICA AHEAD ONCE MORE—See Notice.

ABOUT TOWN.

KEEP TRADE AT HOME.—As there is considerable tobacco planted in Cumberland and Harnett, would it not be a good thing to have a tobacco factory here? Or else the producers of the weed will have to seek another market.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF JONESBORO HIGH SCHOOL.—The closing exercises of the Jonesboro High School will take place on the 3[illegible] inst. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. H. Page, of Rockingham, and the annual address delivered by the Hon. Solomon Pool, of Winston.

ADVERTISING.—We have been informed by a liberal advertiser in the OBSERVER that he finds that it is a paying investment. There are many who are either doubtful of results, or afraid to venture, to whom we say that, if they wish to increase their business this is the way to do it, and the OBSERVER the place.

AN ADDRESS.—We are required to announce that the Rev. F. W. Eon will deliver an address before the Fetteville Library Association on Tuesday May 2[illegible]. His subject will be the *Mistry of Pig*[illegible]. We need not say that here will be an opportunity to spend a pleasant evening and a Sunday cause, and we hope that the audience will be large and the receipts liberal.

FIRES.—We had two alarms of fire last week. The first, on Thursday last was the residence of E. J. Lilly, Esq., over Haymount, outside the limits of the town. We understand that the chimney had been on fire during the day, and that some time after, a little boy about nine years of age gave the alarm that the roof was on fire. It was soon extinguished, but quite a piece was burned. The escape was a narrow one. On Friday an alarm was given which proved to be the residence of J. H. Bent, near the jail. The fire was promptly subdued.

METHODIST PIC-NIC EXCURSION.—Notwithstanding the threatening clouds, the train with the Methodist Sunday School and invited guests, left here for Bennettsville yesterday morning with seven coaches and two extra, filled to overflowing, and still crowds awaited them at Rockfish and other stations along the line. It is the first Sunday School picnic of the season, and the children, who for months have been confined to the school room, were eager for a day of rest and pleasure. Bennettsville had prepared a hearty reception, but the town must have spread itself to have accommodated the crowd.

THE LAWN PARTY.—Although the weather was rather too cool for an open air entertainment, we have never seen a larger crowd than that at the Seminary on Thursday evening last. In addition to refreshments, the Fayetteville Cornet Band, in whose behalf the entertainment was given, gave a delightful musical treat, and proved that though only recently organized, they were masters of their instruments. The sweet strains of music were distinctly heard away over Haymount, so that those who could not attend participated in its pleasures. We are glad to hear that the enterprise was a success. A band like the "Fayetteville Cornet, is a public necessity, and deserves encouragement from all.

THE FAYETTEVILLE AND WILSON SHORT CUT.—The work of grading on the line of the Fayetteville and Wilson Short Cut is being rapidly pushed from a point near the C. F. & Y. V. depot, to the Cape Fear River. Mr. Harden, the contractor, has his men divided into three gangs of about twenty-five each. One set are at work in the valley that lies to the north of the Water Tank. They are busily engaged throwing up an embankment, with these men are gangs of mules and scrapers. As fast as the dirt is loosened it is caught up on these large shovel-shaped scrapers and hauled up on the bank. After crossing this valley and a smaller one north of Rowan street, the line is a dead level until just after it crosses North street. East of this street there is a heavy slope to the river, which requires much cutting down; here the second set of men are at work, some digging into the hard clay subsoil, others filling the carts in which the earth is removed. Further east the dense forest known as "Kyle's Woods" is crossed, here the third gang of hands are at work cutting down timber, removing and burning brush, &c., finally the river is reached. The work is being handled by men who know what they are about. Each laborer has a task given him, and is paid so much for it; this spurs them up, and they certainly work with a will. The laborers are for the most part negroes, and are young and robust. There is very little talking and no noise or confusion among them, all seem to have an eye to business. Many of the hands are engaged here, and we understand that the contractor desires to hire others. The main line is to cross the C. F. & Y. V. road to the north of the Water Tank, but a side track is to be laid up to that road first. It will connect with the C. F. & Y. V. road between the tank and depot.

PERSONAL.—Dr. W. C. M[illegible] Dr. J. A. Hodges are attending [illegible]rmer is cal Association at Durham[illegible]manding its honored president, a[illegible]au—would presence—which indicat[illegible]er goes to grace any assemblage. [illegible]ay be a little comply with the law, [illegible]ubtless reflect embarrassing to him, attai[illegible]uments. credit upon his capa[illegible]——ts.—At a regular

ELECTION OF [illegible]ove No. 1 U. A. O. meeting of North[illegible] were duly installed D., the following for the ensuing:

T. E. Phill[illegible]A.
Jas. McIn[illegible]rth, Sec'y.
W. J. Hol[illegible]s.
M. Pow[illegible]Con,
J. R. O[illegible]sworth, O. G.
Jno. H. [illegible] G.
G. S. [illegible], P. A.
J. G[illegible]

A.—The ladies of the Union Home [illegible]l Association propose having an [illegible]ainment on Tuesday evening, June 2d, [illegible]ute the Pink Tea. It is something [illegible]vel and beautiful, and we would ad[illegible]very one to attend. Contributions of money, cake, strawberries, meats, milk, [illegible]gar, will be acceptable. The Committee [illegible]as follows:

President—Mrs. T. D. Haigh.
Committee on Tables—Mrs. A. B. D[illegible]erfield, Mrs. N. L. Hawley, Mrs. [illegible]. M. Nimocks, Mrs J. D. Williams, Mrs Monaghan, Mrs. M. A. Baker, Mrs. A. [illegible]erbaugh, Mrs. G. A. Thomson, Misses Eliz[illegible] Rose, Miss Sophie Mallett, and Miss Kate Matthews.

Committee on Decorations—Miss Alice Campbell Emma Murchison, Maggie Pemberton, Harriett Haigh, [illegible]oula Baker, Della Matthews, Lizzie Mallett, Mrs. J. C. Haigh, Jr., [illegible]s. Lewald, Mrs. Rosenthal, and Mrs. R. [illegible] Haigh

Committee on Ice and Strawberries—Mrs. [illegible]. Matthews, Mrs. Henry McDonald, Mrs. [illegible]. H. Worth, Mrs. M. Schlossberg, Mrs. A. [illegible]. McKethan, Jr., Miss Sarah McMillan, and Miss Henrietta McLauchlin.

Committee on Preparing Ice Cream—Mrs. T. J. Green, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. F. H. Wood, Mrs. Garrason, Mrs. A. H. Slocomb, Mrs. J. E. P. Daingerfield, Mrs. J. C. Thomson, Mrs. W. W. Cole, Miss Nannie Rankin, Mrs. J. B. Smith, and Mrs. G. M. Rose.

Committee on Lemonade—Misses Kate Murchison, Maggie Pemberton, Janie Williams, and Pinkie Pemberton.

Committee on Music—Mrs. W. G. Hall, Mrs. A. G. Roberson, Miss Hardin, Mrs. K. Utley, Mrs. F. H. Lanneau, Misses Kate Smith, Maggie Utley, Mary Worth, and Annie Murchison.

Sundry Observations.

The cold Spring makes cotton backward.

Prepare for dry weather and get a street sprinkler.

Capt. S. C. Rankin has moved into his new house on Russell street.

Mr. B. G. Hollingsworth has moved into his house on Person street recently occupied by Capt. S. C. Rankin.

Mr. D. A. Ray has greatly improved the property between the Presbyterian church lot and that of Rev. J. M. Beasley.

We hear that a cement pavement is to be laid from Col. Starr's corner to a point below the People's Bank.

The Baptist Sunday School of this place, will have a pic-nic down the river next Wednesday the 27th inst.

We are informed that Mr. D. H. Ray has bought the corner lot on St. John's street, adjoining the residence of Miss S. A. Tillinghast.

Mr. B. C. Gorham has begun work on the first of a row of comfortable one story houses he intends building on his large lot North of the Court House.

The Parsonage Aid Society and the Methodist Sunday School, of Greensboro, will have an excursion to our town on the 31 of June.

There was quite a delegation of pleasure seekers from Bennettsville in our town last week. Their stay was limited, as they were on an excursion to see the sights in Greensboro.

The pic-nic excursion of the Presbyterian Sunday School to Greensboro, will take place June 9th. The Fayetteville Base Ball Club will accompany them and play a match game with the Greensboro club.

The Pink Tea that is to be given by the ladies of the Union Home and Hospital, is something rare, and as it is the first entertainment ever given by the managers of this charitable institution, we hope they will be liberally patronized.

Maj. D. G. McRae has just returned from Wilson. He informs us that Messrs. Wright & Co., contractors for the fifty miles on that end of the road, commenced work last Thursday, with a large force.

We hear that many improvements will be made in the stores on Hay Street before many months pass. We believe that ere long the improvements in buildings, &c., on this street will give our town a real city like appearance.

Several fishing parties from here visited the ponds near the Red Springs last week. From all accounts their catch was something wonderful. The ponds in that section are said to be so full of fish that they almost jostle each other.

The regular services were held in the Baptist and Methodist churches last Sunday morning by their respective pastors. There was Lay reading at the Episcopal church, Dr. Huske being absent in attendance upon the Convention at Kinston. Rev. Jno. M. Rose, of Goldsboro, preached in the Presbyterian church. At all the churches the attendance was large, the day being a delightful one.

The stockholders of the Fayetteville Hotel have commenced improving that building. They intend painting the front, and wherever paint is needed it will be applied. The windows on the first floor are to be made larger and brought down to the ground. Blinds are to be put upon all the windows: new floors are to be put down where needed, a cement pavement is to be laid on the front and side street. In short, it is proposed to make this the handsomest hotel in the State.

The farmers on the East side of the River find it no trouble to dispose of wood since the bridge is free. Parties from town go over and haul it off as fast as it is cut, consequently all the large swamps near the river can and will be cleared up and made fine farming lands within the next few years, and that with little, if any outlay to the farmer, as hands can be gotten to clear up the swamps for the wood, and purchasers can be found by these contractors who will haul the wood from off the lands as rapidly as it is corded up.

A DARING PRACTICAL JOKE.—Captain Paul Boynton, who has a world-wide fame as a diver and swimmer, is the inventer of a rubber suit, in which, armed with provisions and his double-bladed paddle, he has navigated the principal rivers and harbors of the world. Several years since, he presented himself and suit to the notice of the British Board of Admiralty, who treated him with great discourtesy, and his invention, as an appliance of war, with contempt. Naturally he wished to prove to them and the world the value of his appliance, and return the compliments of the Board. The arrival recently in the harbor of New York of the English man of war, *Garnet*, gave him his opportunity, so vowing to attach a torpedo to the hull of the man of war, he with a few friends rowed over to Long Island, and selecting a convenient time and place, donned his suit, swam out to the vessel, fastened his torpedo to her hull and retreated to a safe distance before being discovered. Of course there was an alarm, chase and capture of Boynton, and his friends who were following him at a distance in the row-boat, when explanations followed. Of course it was only a joke, but that would not have saved him from the bullet of a sentry, had he been caught in the act, which, but for his skill, would most assuredly have been done, as the vessel was in the presence of a hostile man of war, and of course the utmost watchfulness was being observed. Boynton had the double pleasure of getting even with the English Naval Board, and giving his invention a practical test, with success.

The North Carolina Press Association.

At the meeting of the North Carolina Press Association, to be held at Smithville, commencing Wednesday, June 17th, the following members will read essays: "North Carolina in the Solid South," by Charles R. Jones, editor of the Charlotte *Observer*; "The Ethics of Advertising," by Rev. J. L. Winfield, editor of the *Watch Tower*; "Immigration," by John H. Small, editor of the Washington *Gazette*; "Industrial Education," by E. A. Oldham, editor of the Winston *Sentinel*; "The New Educational Era in North Carolina," by E. G. Harrell, of the *North Carolina Teacher*. In addition to these essays it is expected that essays or papers will be read by Messrs. John D. Cameron, of the Asheville *Citizen*; J. D. Bandy, of the Laurinburg *Exchange*; W. H. Blount, of the Wilson *Miraor*; H. A. Foote, of the Warrenton *Gazette*; R. K. Bryan, of the Hickory *Press*; H. S. Nunn, of the New Berne *Journal*, and probably by other members of the association. Mr. Walter H. Page, of the Raleigh *Chronicle*, will deliver the annual oration It is expected that our coming meeting will be a profitable as well as a pleasant one. It is hoped that all the members of the association will attend our next annual gathering, and that it will inaugurate plans for making the association more useful to each individual member than it has been in the past.

For the information of those editors, who are not members of the association, who desire to join, I append the following clause from the constitution, article III, section 1.

"Any editor, publisher or proprietor of a newspaper in the State of North Carolina, supported by subscription, shall be eligible to membership by and with the consent of a majority of the executive committee, upon written application to the secretary, and the payment of two dollars as a membership fee." Application for membership should be made to Mr. James A. Robinson, Secretary, Winston, N. C.

All members of the association desiring passes should communicate at once with the secretary.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
President N. C. Press Association.
Wilson, N. C., May 13, 1885.

TO THE STATE PRESS.—The undersigned begs all members of the North Carolina Press Association who propose to attend the annual meeting to be held at Smithville, June 17th, to inform him at once of their intention, together with the routes they will take, in order that passes may be secured for them. The time in which to do this is short. Prompt action on the part of all is therefore absolutely necessary.

J. A. ROBINSON,
Winston, N. C.

A MONUMENT FOR STONEWALL JACKSON.—The President and Executive Committee of the Jackson Memorial Association, appeal to the soldiers and countrymen of this christian hero to aid them in erecting a monument to his memory. A simple stone now marks his resting place to us—enough to tell of noble deeds—but their appeal will express to his countrymen better than any words of ours can tell the necessity of this token of appreciation. They say:—

"We well know that he needs no monument. His grand figure will loom up in history, though this generation pass away and leave no sign of its appreciation of his virtues and his greatness. But the men among whom he lived, moved and earned immortality; the people whose cause he illustrated by his prowess and vindicated by his noble Christian life and heroic death; the surviving soldiers of the brigade, division and corps whom he led and loved, and whose names are linked with his to immortal renown, should not go down to their graves without leaving some enduring memorial of their affection for him, and their admiration for his splendid achievements and character."

Why Those Seeking New Homes Should Come to North Carolina.

[Mr. H. A. Helper in News and Observer.]

1. She offers to day over fifteen millions of acres of good farming land which can be successfully and profitably cultivated and made to produce nearly every cereal grown.

2. The larger portion of the State enjoys a climate distinctively healthy, due both to her location and also to her conformation. Free, for the most part, from malarious swamps, fanned by healthful breezes, occasionally by the diversified contour of the country, her fertile lands are admirably adapted to the support of a large population in health, wealth and happiness.

3. The diversity of the soil and elevation within the borders of her province, permit a range of products from those of Canada to those of semi-tropical latitudes.

4. The principal agricultural products, such as cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, rye, Indian corn, oats and barley can be grown in abundance and with profit.

5. For raising live stock, this section of country with its well-watered, pastoral character, seems to have unrivaled capacities.

6. Her mining wealth is inexhaustible, possessing over twenty-one of the useful minerals for the elevation and advancement of mankind.

7. The facilities for manufacturing are not surpassed by any other locality in the Union. The aggregate water-power is 3,500,000 horse power, and this force is distributed over her entire section

8. Gold is found in twenty-three counties. In fact the auriferous area in a general way embraces nearly one-half of her territory; the productive area is much less, containing a little more than twelve thousand square miles.

9. There are ten of the precious stones found within her borders, and a number of companies are now being operated with a capital of several thousands of dollars to push forward and develop this new industry.

10. North Carolina is rich in [illegible]res of the best grade, while coal abounds in considerable quantity. The area of the coal fields as given have about three hundred square miles.

11. It is here the agriculturists reap bountiful harvests of corn, wheat, cotton, rice, potatoes, hay, oats, rye and every variety of field crop. The horticulturists luxuriates in his heavy and productive shipment of vegetables, while many large and excellent vineyards are scattered over her rich and fertile lands.

12. She offers special inducements to the new-comer, in cheap and productive lands, healthful climate, educational facilities, and in a just and good State Government.

AN INTERESTING RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting of the stockholders of the South Carolina Pacific Railroad was held in the new Court house of this town on Thursday morning last. Mr. J. F. Everett was made Chairman and Col. C. S. McCall Secretary. Out of one thousand shares nine hundred and thirty four were represented at the meeting. The lease given by this road to the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad was read and approved. President Gray and all the directors and Col. C. S. McCall, Secretary, were re-elected. President Gray and Mr. John D. Williams were in attendance upon the meeting.—*Bennettsville Chronicle.*

MARRIED.

GIBSON—ROBERTSON—In this county, on Tuesday morning last, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. T. L. GIBSON to Miss FANNIE L. ROBERTSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

YOU WILL FIND SHRINER'S INDIAN Vermifuge the most reliable remedy to destroy worms and cleanse the intestines. One or two doses ought to be taken by every adult and child twice a year.

Many prominent Physicians in N. Carolina, Virginia and Maryland prescribe "EVERYBODY'S" PILLS because we furnish the Recipe; and all intelligent Physicians know them to be a reliable and mild purgative pill—they act on the liver and bowels. 117-3t

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of LaGrange, N. C., says: 'Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine. no 117 3t

Two Dangerous Seasons.

Spring and fall are times when so many people get sick. The changes in the weather are severe on feeble persons, and even those naturally strong are apt, as they say, "to be feeling miserable." Then they are just in condition to be struck down with some kind of fever. A bottle or two of Parker's Tonic will invigorate the digestion, put the liver, kidneys and blood in perfect order, and prevent more serious attacks. Why suffer, and perhaps die, when so simple a medicine will save you? Good for both sexes and all ages.

Poison Oak.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 13, 1881.—Your most valuable medicine (Swift's Specific) has done so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who suffer like I did. I was poisoned by poison oak, and saw not a well day for six years, until I used Swift's Specific. In the six years I used almost every kind of medicine, but none had the desired effect. After using six bottles of Swift's Specific I am restored to perfect health—with no sign of that awful poison left. DAVID NESBET.

I had for thirty-eight years suffered every spring and summer with poison oak, which I contracted when a boy. I tried everything for it, including many physicians, but without any benefit. I took six bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) four years ago, and it cured me sound and well. Three summers have passed, and I have had no return of it. JOSEPH BEASLEY, Columbus, Ga.

Blood Taint.

I was suffering from Blood Poison and Mercurial Rheumatism, and had spent $500 for treatment with no benefit, and it seemed that I was doomed to die. Caught at Swift's Specific as a drowning man would at a straw, and it has saved me from a horrible death, and cured me sound and well. It is the greatest medicine in the world. C. H. SMILEY, Quincy, Ill.

Horror of Mineral Poisoning.

Thousands of persons are poisoned in America by the continued use of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium and other minerals, for various diseases. The Mercury works its way into the tissues, producing rheumatism and decay of the bones. The Iodide of Potassium eats away the coating of the stomach, and dries up the gastric juices which digest the food, and the patient lingers along in agony or is glad to die to get away from misery. Swift's Specific is a complete antidote to all this poison. It eliminates Mercury from the system, removes the evil effects of Iodide of Potassium, and brings health and happiness. Send your address for a copy of Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Hamlet's Countryman's Happy Fate.

There was sold a number of lucky tickets in the Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, Tuesday, April 14th, including a fifth of No. 59,075, which drew the capital, $75,000, held by a young Dane named F. Spendrup, assistant overseer on Mr. Bidstrop's Gem plantation, who will return to his home across the sea with the proceeds of his speculation.—*Donaldsonville* (La.) *Chief*, April 18th.

Washed-Out Hair.

There is a sort of pallid, chalky complexion which the novelists call a "washed-out complexion." It is ghastly enough, and no mistake. Washed-out, faded, discolored, or parti-colored hair is almost as repulsive and melancholy. Parker's Hair Balsam will restore your hair to its original color, whatever it was; brown, auburn or black. Why wear moss on your head, when you may easily have lively, shining hair.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	50@65
Hog Round,	11@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	28@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.65
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	50@60
COTTONTIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bbl.	2.75@0.00
CHICKENS—	30@00	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	10@11	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	7@8
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@80	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@85	WOOL—	14@00
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	80@85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALER IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	
Low Middling	10½@00
Ordinary	10@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.50
Spirits	26½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, May 19—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 29½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 92½ cts. for Strained and 97½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—[illegible] M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Cotton Seed Wanted.

WE WILL PAY 20 Cents per Bushel, 30 lbs. for Dry Sound Cotton Seed, delivered at the Fayetteville Cotton Oil Mill, in lots of 1000 lbs. or over, and smaller lots delivered at the Oil Mill, or our Store 18 cents per bushel.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 24, 1885. 119-4t

AMERICA AHEAD ONCE MORE.

NEW ORLEANS WORLD'S EXPOSITION

The Willimantic Thread Company awarded three medals of the first class at the New Orleans World's Exposition, for best quality of Six Cord Spool Cotton, for best quality and most comprehensive display of manufacturing Six Cord Spool Cotton, and for best display of manufactured Spool Cotton in black, white, and colors.

At the New Orleans World's Exposition, the Willimantic Thread Co. of Hartford, Conn., a distinctively American Institution, again carried off all the honors, and the only medals awarded for spool cotton. The completeness of this latest Willimantic victory can be better appreciated by reading the following copy of the reports of the judges:

"BEST QUALITY of SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON in all numbers for SEWING MACHINE and handwork.

AWARD:—*Medal of the first class.*

"Best quality and most comprehensive display of manufacturing six-cord spool cotton, from the bale of cotton "to the finished thread on spool."

AWARD:—*Medal of the first class.*

"Best display of manufactured spool cotton ready for use, "in black, white, and colors."

AWARD:—*Medal of the first class.*

To emphasize this report of the jurors, the Committee on Awards have made a SPECIAL report of which the following is a copy:

"In confirming this report, the Committee on Awards take "occasion to express their appreciation of the superior and "complete exhibit made by the Willimantic Thread Company, as well of the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR PRODUCT, as resulting from practical operations at the "Exposition, and hereby grant the highest awards permissible under the rules." Signed, GUS. A. BREAUX, Chairman of Committee on Awards.

H. R. HORNE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Nearly Opposite Fayetteville Hotel,

CALLS ATTENTION TO A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Druggists' Sundries, &c.

Quality and prices guaranteed.

Ready Mixed Paints

a specialty. He offers a choice selection of fine Toilet articles, such as

Brushes,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
and Sponges,

at low prices.
May 14, 1885. 118 tf

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS.

The Largest and Best

Selected Stock in the State.

Our long experience and paying Spot Cash, enables us to purchase goods from the Importers and Manufacturers at Jobbers prices; hence we can furnish the best grade's of goods at 10 to 20 per cent below regular retail prices.

An elegant line of

Laces, Ribbons, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

Orders filled with care.
May 21, 1885. 119 tf

MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

HOW HARD, HARD,

IT IS TO ADVERTISE AND NOT SELL GOODS.

Every Dollar Judiciously Spent in Advertising

Brings Back in Return at the Lowest Calculation

So you see it's not Reckless Extravagance Always

Huske's Hardware House

Is the place to supply yourselves with what is [illegible] to Build, Rebuild or Improve. "We speak whereof we know."

Hames, Hinges, Hoes.

H. H. H.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Fine, Fancy, Fresh Candies, Canned Goods, Cakes, &c.

Peaches, Plum Pudding, Pickles, Pine Apples, &c.

May 21, A. S HUSKE & CO.
119-tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE

NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

Notice to Contractors of Bridge Masonry.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR THE Masonry of the Bridge at Cape Fear River, near Fayetteville, and at Nense River, near Smithfield, on the line of the Rail Road from Wilson to Fayetteville.

The Masonry at Cape Fear will be of the character known as the *Ranged Rubble Work*, to be built of well quarried dimension stone, laid in even courses, diminishing in depth from bottom to top. Amount of Masonry 1600 cubic yards.

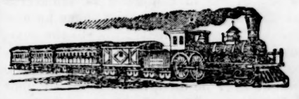
The proposals for this may be to build entirely of Stone or of Stone and Brick.

The Neuse River Bridge will be of the character known as *Random Rubble Work*, from stone found near the site.

Cement will be furnished by the Company, and delivered at the nearest Rail Road Depot. The foundations also will be prepared at the expense of the Company.

Bids received till 10th day of June, 1885.

Address F. GARDNER, Engineer,
W. & F. R. R.
Care W. & W. R. R., Wilmington.
May 21, 1885. 119-3t



Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CROSS Ties for the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad of the following description. Ties to be (8½) eight and a half feet long, (9) nine inches wide, (7) seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven inches heart upon each face, to be evenly and smoothly hewed, and squarely butted at each end.

Said Ties to be of Black Cypress, White Oak, Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on all four sides. The other to have the bark taken off.

Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.

Address F. GARDNER,
Eng. W. & F. R. R.,
Care W. & W. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.
May 7, 1885. 117-tf

NEW PROCESS BREAD MAKING.

MRS. BANKS BEGS TO STATE TO HER customers she has purchased the London Scotch Snow Flake Yeast Receipt, saving time and labor, and will enable her to sell bread at 5 cents per loaf; Breakfast and Tea Rolls at 10 cents per dozen. Breads delivered when requested.
April 9, 1885. 113-tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills. Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884 56tf

HAVING

This Day Received the

First Shipment

of my very carefully selected

SPRING

stock of

MEN'S FINE

Custom Made

CLOTHING,

I take pleasure in presenting the same, feeling assured that it will prove more desirable than any I have heretofore shown.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
April 2, 1885. 112-tf

The Convention of 1835.

[From the North Carolina Presbyterian.]

The History of the Presbyterian Church in Raleigh, which has recently appeared in the columns of the "Presbyterian," has afforded pleasure to many readers, and has suggested a few stray thoughts to the mind of the writer. The first is the omission of all mention of the name of the Hon. Henry Potter, so long Judge of the U. S. District Court, for the State of North Carolina; a man whose name was, and should be indissolubly associated with the early history of that Church, in its early struggle for existence, no one labored more zealously, or more ably; and none more effectually upheld the hands, or encouraged the hearts of its early Preachers. It was in that Church he embraced Christ, and was first elected an elder; an office, which, in the church at Fayetteville he honored, until about 12 months ago, when death called him, in his 93rd year, from labor on earth, as we trust, to the saint's everlasting rest in heaven. The omission of Judge Potter's name was doubtless unintentional, and does not detract from the general interest of the very able and interesting sketch.

The mention of another name is omitted, a name that is intimately connected with stirring incidents, in the early history State—a name, that in his early er too indissolubly associated with the sever. a poet, Montgomery, that neith- Gales, the ce have been able to dis the founder o to the venerable Joseph:

In the early pa of the Convention, and was a regular attendant Raleigh Register." efficient member of the Church, he active and Communion occasions, he ation. On around the Table of the Lord, he seen in its blessings. He too, has passed ing his remains are interred in Raleigh ry yard, but his works live after him, and his fame is the cherished property of the State.

The other thoughts suggested to my mind are not *strictly* connected with the inner and ecclesiastical history of that Church; but rather such as cluster around its hallowed precincts, its lofty spire, and consecrated walls.

They are thoughts that throng its sacred courts with men of the Convention of 1835—the men who were commissioned by the people of the State, to amend the Constitution adopted by their fathers in 1776.

The old State Capitol had been destroyed by fire, some years previous to the sitting of the Convention and the new Capitol was not completed. The Convention had no convention place to meet: the Presbyterian Church was tendered and accepted by that august body, whose deliberations, during a Session of 37 days, were opened *every* morning by prayer.

One-fourth of a century has not quite passed since that Convention met in us Presbyterian church in Rale The Hon. Nathaniel Macon, just been unanimously elected President of the Convention, at his right, is Gov. John Branch, of Halifax; at his left walks the elegant and accomplished Gov. John Owen, of Bladen. They are escorting the venerable President to his seat. It is a courtesy worthily bestowed and gracefully performed.

It needs not that we should hear Macon say, "My powers are weak;" his low tone of voice, and tottering step, tell us that he has passed his three score years and ten, and has reached his 75th birthday.

It is now the month of June, the air is warm and sultry; he has laid aside his suit of "Supreme navy blue" for "nankeen," the "fine cambric" stock has been displaced by the "bandanna handkerchief;" but there he stands, telling his fellow members to labor and adopt such "measures as will redound to the glory and happiness of North Carolina."

Look upon his face again. You may never more behold the companion of Jones, Caswell, Johnston and Burke,—the friend of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson, under all of whose administrations he has served his country, either as a member of the House of Representatives or as United States Senator from North Carolina. In his 70th year, he resigned his senatorial term of office and retired to private life, from which he has but emerged to participate and assist in amending that constitution which in his earlier years he helped to make.

Benton says 'he was an habitual reader and student of the Bible, a pious and religious man, and of the *Baptist persuasion.*" He died June 29th, 1837, and sleeps within the bosom of Warren, his native county.

The scene has changed. In front of Macon stands a form of noble mould. He seems somewhat abashed and looks down as if "shame-faced." Two minutes have elapsed; the blood has flown back, and is coursing through all the arteries of the body; the head is now erect, the eye flashes fire, or beams the look of love; the form is now graceful in the extreme, the arm upraised, and the voice falls upon the ear rich, full and sonorous, and insinuates itself to the very inmost recesses of the heart. Crowds pour in; the gallery and the aisles are all filled, every sound is hushed; even Edmund B. Freeman, the chief clerk of the convention, for *once* in his *history of clerkship, forgets to write* and stops to listen. The orator is full of his theme, "Religious toleration." The learning and the knowledge of all ages fall in richest music from his mellifluous lips. He takes his seat, his cause is gained, and Catholics are declared capable of holding office in North Carolina. The orator is William Gaston, the eminent jurist, profound statesman, and the author of our simple but glorious ballad, "The Old North State." He was of the "Catholic persuasion," and rests beneath a massive cenotaph in the Newbern cemetery.

Another form arrests the eye. In that form there is a natural inclination to stoop, resulting from enfeebled health in earlier years. His voice fills the spacious house soft and sweet as the tones of choicest melody. It reaches every ear; mild, persuasive accents seem to be distilled upon his lips; every period is beautifully rounded off, every sentence has received the polish of a refined, severe and chaste elocutionist. He warms upon his theme until it glows within him; and in strains of eloquence he exclaims: "We live in a Christian era, in a Christian country; our people are Christians; our institutions are all based upon the rock of Christianity, and not on the quicksands of Infidelity. Should we not on such occasions let the divinity which stirs within us speak?" He who has so arrested our attention and won our love is one of the Representatives from Cumberland, John D. Toomer, whose eminence on the bench, and at the bar, best attest the estimate in which he was held. Mr. Toomer was a native of Willmington, long a citizen of Nayetteville, and died about two years ago, at his mansion near Pittsboro', in Chatham county. In connection with the name of Judge Toomer, I cannot resist transcribing a sentence from the last letter I received from this truly good and great man. "I rejoice to hear of your good health: you are exempt from the ills of age, and rejoice in the vigor of manhood. I am corporeally and intellectually torpid, but I dare not murmur. I am in the hands of God, and must not complain of His dispensations; it is my duty to believe that they emanate from justice, and are founded in wisdom."

Beside Toomer sits Governor John Owen, a man preeminent for refined and graceful manners, courtly polish and address and native goodness of heart; a man, whose modesty and retiring diffidence, led him in 1840, to decline the nomination of Vice President on the Harrison ticket. In which event, on the death of Harrison he would have become President of the U. S. In 1828 he was elected Governor of the State. He was a scientific and successful Cape Fear planter and Christian gentleman, beloved by all who knew him. He died in Pittsboro in 1841, where his remains are interred.

Another personage arrests the attention; he ranks among the ablest debaters and farthest seeing men of the Convention. The debates bear evidence of his diligence and statesmanship; he was one of the remarkable men of his day. We speak of William B. Meares; he too has passed away, and sleeps in death twelve miles of the Wilmington, on the Western bank of the Cape Fear, beneath one of the most magnificent Magnolia trees, within the State.

Who is that with the black bavy eye brows, the gaelic accent hangs upon his tongue; and a rich vein of genial humor marks every feature, he is possessed of a large and noble heart and has risen to eminence at the bar, and now brings all his legal learning and maxims, to bear in behalf of his favorite measure. That man is John B. Kelly of Moore county, within whose bosom his remains slumber.

In proximity to him sits Hugh McQueen of Chatham, a full blooded Scot, he mixes freely in debate, and draws from a well stored mind, knowledge and it was elected to every subject di 30. He removed ed Attorney Gen took an active part in to Texas, ics and finally served in the her can war at Monterey performed prodigies of valor—he died in Texas, where his remains rest from all their labors.

Among the great men who honored this Convention with their presence, the name of Joseph J. Daniel of Halifax ranks high; his knowledge of history and the principles of law which made him invaluable on the Supreme Court Bench, admirably qualify him to discharge the duties required of him as a member of the Convention, and his rich stores of knowledge are poured out in the simplicity of his heart for the benefit and the information of all. Judge Daniel died in 1848.

Another name rises before us, that of Charles Fisher, of Rowan; he was a diligent student, active and energetic citizen, and ranked among the foremost and most influential men of the Convention. He died in his 60th year, at Hillsboro, Scott County, Mississippi in 1849, and there his remains rest far from his native home, and the friends he loved so well in North Carolina.

Another name demands our attention. It is that of the delegate from Columbus, Alexander Troy, so well and so favorably known under the cognomen of the "old Solicitor" of the 7th Judicial circuit. He was one of nature's noblemen—none ever named him but in praise—no one ever came within the range of his acquaintance but who felt that "all his feelings leaned to virtue's side." He rests from all his labors in Columbus county.

In another part of the house sits Richard D. Speight, himself an ex-Governor of the State, and the son of one of its early Governors. In his day and generation he served his country with fidelity, and in 1850 passed away to the land of the leal, beloved by all who knew him.

Beside Mr. Speight sits Louis D. Wilson of Edgecombe. For twenty years he has been a member of the Legislature, and already has earned a lasting and enduring fame. When the Mexican war broke out, and North Carolina was called upon for her quota of men to uphold the stars and stripes in a foreign land, Gen. Wilson was the first man to tender Gov. Graham *an enlisted company.* Soon the tidings of his patriotism spred throughout the State, and in a short time North Carolina had complied with the requisition of the general government, and Col. Wilson started to the seat of war in command of the North Carolina troops. In a brief space he was appointed by President Polk to the command of the 12th regiment of infantry, in the army of the United States. At Vera Cruz in 1847 he died, leaving "to the poor of Edgecombe" all his estate. The remains of the patiot soldier have been brought from Mexico to his native Edgecombe, and in Tawboro' they rest beneath an imposing monument which marks the spot of his repose.

Bertie county sent to this Convention Joseph B. G. Roulhac, a man of noble, generous impulses, whose every act in life was governed by the principles of the "golden rule;" he too has passed away, leaving his country and friends to mourn what was their loss and his gain.

To the right of Hugh McQueen sits a member. He is thick set and compactly built; his manners are not polished, yet they are possessed of a certain native grace that imparts to them an indiscribable charm. He has a florid complexion, and what may be termed a handsome face. He accosts his friend Judge Toomer, and seems to insist upon his taking the floor. The Judge nods his assent, much to the gratification of his friend. In a short time Toomer secures the Speaker's notice, and in an eloquent speech advocates biennial, instead of annual sessions of the Legislature. Toomer takes his seat; his friend, upon an impulse rushes to his side, and evidently congratulates the Judge on his successful effort. The member we refer to is Arch'd McDiarmid, of Cumberland, son of the Rev. Angus McDiarmid. He was a man of noble impulses and sterling integrity. On the field of battle he would have emulated the far-famed Lochiel. His attachments and friendships were warm and ardent, and his antipathies strong In death, he rests beside his honored father, in Lonstreet grave yard.

Another member takes the floor. He is opposed to the principle of borough members, and successfully, mingles in the discussion and bears the brunt of battle against the ablest members of the Convention. He is above medium size, of solid attainments, and attests his ability by reasons drawn from observation and experience. He opens and closes the debate on this vexed question, takes his seat, the vote is taken, and with it is taken away the right of town members in the Legislature of the State. The member is Owen Holmes of New Hanover, who in 1836 declined a judgeship. He died in Wilmington some years since.

Beside Mr. Holmes sits a man of mark and distinction. He takes a prominent and influential part in all the subjects discussed. He has been thrice elected Judge of the Superior Court; had acted as Commissioner under the treaty of Ghent to make an award for the slaves captured in the war of 1812. This is Henry Seawell, of Wake county. He died in October, 1835, and is buried in Raleigh grave yard.

Who is that seated so near John B. Kelly? he is scrupulously neat in his dress, and his every motion is grace itself. He is possessed of a noble and comely face, his soft blue eyes swims in tears, as he listens to the story of his country's greatness and his heart melts within him as he thinks of the possibility of her being wrong. "I am no orator as Kelly is," was his generous exclamation to a friend, but if not a public orator, how eloquent he was in private life, how persuasive at the fire side—by the hearth-stone—where the genial current of his nature flowed on in an uninterrupted stream towards all of God's creatures, who stood in need either of aid or sympathy.

Greater men may have been in the Convention, but a better than Doctor Charles Chalmers of Moore county, never lived in North Carolina.

We have thus spoken of the de ne Convention of 1835. Living. We may us to say much. Beaufort still boasts recur to the heart-broken Joshua Taylor. Bright glories in the intellectual greatness and purity of David Outlaw. Buncombe still rejoices in her favorite son Governor David L. Swain, while Brunswick is fortunate in having in its midst Frederick J Hill. Cabarrus still claims the fame of her native son Daniel M. Barringer, and Duplin feels an honest pride in the merit and virtue of Jeremiah Pearsall. In Granville Robert B. Gilliam and Josiah Crudup still live, and reflect the lustre of their name and character on the county. To Guilford John M. Morehead, (the war horse of 1840) is still mercifully spared, and Halifax is yet permitted to point to the venerable form of John Branch. In Martin, Asa Biggs and Jesse Cooper still live and reflect the lustre of their character on her name. In New Hanover Lewis H. Marsteller still lives. Richmond has been favored in an eminent degree, for both her members, Alfred Dockery and Henry W. Harrington still survive.

The members from Robeson are both alive; Richard C. Bunting is an honored citizen of Alabama, whilst the other member John W. Powell may be daily seen on the streets of Fayetteville, honored and beloved by all who know him. In Sampson, Thomas I. Faison is still in the vigor of manhood, ready and able again to serve his country's call. Warren yet boasts of her Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, and Pasquotank rejoices in the name and character of Judge John L. Baily.

Burke is yet honored by her distinguished son, Burgess S. Gaither; Caswell and the State glory in the patriotic services of Calvin Graves. In Onslow D. W. Sanders is still beloved. J. W. Bryan of Carteret, is now a distinguished citizen of Newbern, and Col. James L. Gaines of Montgomery is beloved by all who know him, whilst Charles Manly who called the convention to order and assisted in its organization, is still hale hearty and looks every inch a Governor.

But I may no longer trespass on your time and patience, but cannot resist asking your readers, whether ever within the State, were assembled such men as composed the Convention of 1835, which sat within the Presbyterian Church in Raleigh.

I have thus lingered over the reminiscences of that Church.

One more and I am done. In my childhood's home, upon a Sabbath morning, the Post Master brought into our humble cottage an unusually large package. It was soon opened and it proved to be a miniature painting of William Shaw, one of the first Elders of the Raleigh Church. So tenacious is the memory of youth, that the lineaments of his face are present with me still as a type of all that is good, kind and charitable. Oftentimes I have since sat within the Church of which he was so long an Elder, but I have never once sat there, but his countenance h[illegible] before me as in days of childhood, and I have ever experienced a pang of regret that I was deprived seeing him on earth. He was born in the parish of Ochiltree in Scotland, in 1764, and died in Raleigh in 1827, in his 64th year, leaving to the Church, the pleasant remembrance of his charity and pious deeds. His remains are interred in Raleigh grave yard, and the spot is marked by a plain marble slab. How far *his connection* with *that church* has led to this article may be unknown even to

CALDERWOOD.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 1859.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S DAUGHTER TO WED.—*Richmond, Va., April* 30.—Miss Julia Jackson, the only child of the late General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, of Confederate fame, will be married on June 3d to Mr. William E. Christian, a prominent grain merchant of this city. Miss Jackson is twenty-three years old, and Mr. Christian is twenty-seven. The intended groom is the son Rev. W. H. Christian, a prominent Methodist minister. —*Special to the New York Herald.*

Conscience Fund.

The conscience fund of the United States Treasury continues to swell. During the two months of the new administration eight persons with conscience's, have rendered up their big and little thefts, varying in size from five to nine hundred dollars and amounting in all to $2,293,80. The last contribution was a Washingtonian and the amount refunded was $500. Every now and then you read that some anonymous person has forwarded some conscience money to the United States Treasury, and you may suppose there is a fund in the Department made of contributions from this source. This, however, is not the case. Such contributions have always been conveyed into the Treasury under the head of miscellaneous receipts. The term originated in this way. About twenty years ago Treasurer Spinner received a check for $1,500 from a man who said it represented a misappropriation of government funds of which he had been guilty while acting as quartermaster in the United States Army. Mr. Spinner said he would announce the incident in the papers, calling the money a contribution to the "conscience found," perhaps it would incite other penitent rogues to refund Uncle Sam's money. The contribution to conscience fund was duly announced all over the country, and the Treasury Department promptly got more. From that time on for ten years the contributions were very numerous. During the past ten years they have been growing more infrequent, and now again there is a revival of conscience. The largest contribution ever sent was $4000 forwarded from Chicago by an internal revenue gauger as the amount of the bribe he took from distillers, who desired to defraud the government. The smallest contribution ever received was nine cents, forwarded by a Massachusetts man whose conscience had been burdened for years with a cancelled three cent postage stamp, which, when a boy, he had carefully washed and used on a letter to his sweet[illegible] He thought adequately cover the the nine cents and interest involved in the theft. principal [illegible] of the contributions have been made by women who have successfully evaded the custom house. Occasionally the Treasurer gets money from some offender through a clergyman who received a deathbed confession, but ordiarily they come from the the anoymous offenders themselves. The The total amount of such contributions amounts to about $350,000.—*Washington Correspondence N. C. Presbyterian.*

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ECONOMY.—I heard of a peculiarity of Sherman the other day which should be noted by those who are to write his future history. The General is very fond of good whiskey. When he was on the active list every morning before he started out for the war department he used to stop at the bar just above Willard's Hotel for a morning drink. In Washington a single drink is fifteen cents. Two drinks are given for a quarter. Van Vliet, when he was quartermaster general, used to start out with Sherman at the same time so that they could take their morning drink together. They lived next door to each other, and through this arrangement of starting out together they were able to save two cents and a half upon each of their morning drinks. Sherman would pay one day and Van Vliet another. There was always a dispute between them as to who should pay, each insisting that he had paid upon the day previous. Occasionally Sherman would come in alone, having missed Van Vliet. Then the funny little comedy would always ensue. The General of the Army of the United States, after having tossed off four or five fingers, would begin to fumble in his waistcoat; then he would say: "I have changed my waiscoat this morning; I have no change." He would next say: "Chalk it down and I will pay you to-morrow morning." The next day he would come in for his morning drink and put down a quarter in satisfaction for the two drinks. The owner of the bar said he was never able to get whiskey at a low enough wholesale rate to get his money back out of Sherman. Up near the war department was another restaurant. This was a military resort, chiefly patronized by officers of the army and the officials of the war department. General Sherman's lunch here was a big drink of straight whiskey. He would come over about 1 o'clock and call for his special bottle. H would pour out a stiff drink, and then would lay down ten cents and walk out. He was the only patron of the restaurant who got his drink for this price. The General of the army used to be just as economical in his smoking. He would never buy cigars for his own use that cost more than $2.50 a hundred.—*Washington Corresdondence N. Y. World.*

VOORHEES TALKS GOOD SENSE.—Senator Voorhees who has been disappointed in securing important appointments under the administration, says, among other things: "The distribution of patronage is not a proper subject upon which to break with an Administration. Dishonesty in office or the administration of the Government upon false principles of legislation can alone justify a leader of a party in rushing into opposition. It is, in my opinion, highly impolitic for any one who fails to get an office to cry out that the party is lost, and then fall to railing against the administration. To the men who are before the country accusing this Administration of moving slow it ought to be a sufficient answer that the Democratic party takes possession of a Government which has been for twenty-five years in the hands of the Republicans, and that the Senate is still Republican. If the Administration went to work with reckless rapidity in making changes the members of it would prove thereby their unfitness for their place. I refuse to discuss any such proposition as that Mr. Cleveland may prove disloyal to his party or the principles upon which we elected him. My confidence in his intergity is absolute."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President has appointed the following board of visitors to the United States military academy: John Bigelow, of New York; Charles R. Codman, of Massachusetts; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; Geo. Hoadley, of Ohio; Jas. C. Tappan, of Akansas; Prof. Edward S. Holden, of Wisconsin; George L. Miller, of Nebraska.

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WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS for Summer Bedding Plants. Extra fine Pansey's, Verbenas, Coleus, Heliotropes, Ageratams, Salvias, Geraniums, Lantanas, Achanthus, Althermanthereas, &c., &c. In bulbs we have for Summer planting, Dahlias, Tuberoses, Lilleum Auratum, Tigridas, Gladeolus, &c., and a first class collection of general greenhouse plants.

Orders filled in rotation.

Respectfully,

JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 30, 1885. 116-tf

NOTICE.

ALL CREDITORS of J. A. McDougald, Executor of the last will and testament of Alex. McDougald are hereby notified that a special proceeding at the instance of J. D. Pegram, Administrator *de bonis non* of Esther Lanier, has been commenced, and is now pending in this court, and they are required to come forward and make themselves parties to this proceeding and file in this court such claims or claims as they may have against this defendant Executor within sixty days from date of this notice. Given at my office in Lillington, Harnett county, N. C., on this the 9th day of April 1885.

J. W. ATKINS, Clerk.
April 16, 1885. 114-6t

Sheriff's Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1885, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain tract of Land in Cumberland County, containing about 5¾ acres, and bounded as follows: Beginning at an ash tree, on the Cape Fear River bank, Augustus Jackson's line North, 80 West, 41 chains to a stake, Susan McCaskill's corner, thence South 10 West to a stake on Jesse B. Carver's line, one of Susan McCaskill's corners, thence South 80 East with Carver's line, to Cape Fear River, thence up said river to the beginning. Book V., No. 3, p. 614, Records of Cumberland county, to satisfy an execution in my hands for collection against Mrs. Francenia King, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said Mrs. Francenia King.

NEILL McQUEEN, Sheriff.
April 16, 1885. 114-6t

FOR RENT.

THE GILCHRIST HOUSE, now in good repair, with outhouses and large garden. Location healthy and convenient.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 14, 1885. 118-2t

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennetteville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:02 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:5 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.,
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

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April 29, 1880. 2-tf

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Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

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Attractive for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical, whether it be a parent, pastor, or [illegible] the place of a magazine can supplement [illegible]er; but a good deal of evidence to a wonderful de[illegible]work and influence is not extravagant to say. In view of this, it we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS instead of "Can of every earnest household the question countries, to-day, should be [illegible]sh-speaking to take ST. NICHOLAS?" [illegible]e afford *not* The magazine, during its e[illegible] years of existence, under the editorial c[illegible]

MARY MAPES D[illegible]

has grown familiar to hundreds young readers; and their interest [illegible]unds of enjoyment have constantly inspired diligent publishers to fresh effort. To day, [illegible] and in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with is life, its hearty recognition of the [illegible]ming events, and its steadily increasing [illegible] of pictorial resources. The following [illegible]and the good things already secured for [illegible]ut for bers of ST. NICHOLAS.

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"Historic Girls," a companion series to toric Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to b about to choose an occupation,—based on person interviews with prominent representatives of va ous trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Ro

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular pers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy age in the U. S. Senate,—containing much politic information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by [illegible]ow writer, Chas. Carry.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcot

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to Breech-loading Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" A Story of Texas. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of ventur, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, C. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schuyler, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

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H. R. HORNE.
Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

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THE CENTURY

In 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

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The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the [illegible] battles of the [illegible] for the Union, written by several officers high in command upon both the [illegible]eral and the Confederate sides.—General Grant [illegible]o writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles. Generals Ingalls, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Admiral Porter, and other [illegible] officers will also contribute. The November CENTURY will contain a [illegible]ically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private, papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important papers by the various generals.

A standard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., [illegible]ithographed. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish stories by the best writers that can be secured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of [illegible] American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by George Parsons Lathrop, entitled "Dr. Dennis Litchfield," and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, Thomas A. Janvier, H. H., James Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others; descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included some of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

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Jan 22, 1885. 102-3m

1843. **Forty